

Trade also visited China. He and his Chinese counterpart opened the seventh meeting of the Canada-China Joint Trade Committee held in Peking.

Earlier, in May of 1980, a delegation from the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, including a number of prominent business leaders and academics, visited China and held profitable talks on international affairs with the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. In October, a delegation of the Chinese Military Academy and College visited the National Defence College.

Trade grew in 1980 to \$1.021 billion, an increase of some 35 per cent. Canada's exports rose to \$886.4 million, with wheat again predominating but with healthy increases in aluminum, wood pulp, potash and sulphur. Chinese exports to Canada dropped slightly to \$154.9 million.

Cultural exchanges were highlighted by a 20-city tour of Canada by the Guangdong Acrobatic Troupe in the autumn, and a lecture tour of China by Celia Franca, the founder and former artistic director of the National Ballet. Science and technology exchanges were particularly numerous in 1980, and covered such areas as agriculture, atomic energy, forestry, transportation, hydroelectricity, geology, petroleum, metallurgy, oceanography, radio engineering, chemicals, medicine and botany. The CBC assigned a resident correspondent to Peking in 1980, joining CTV and Toronto *Globe and Mail* correspondents. This development reflected a growing Canadian interest in Chinese affairs.

Continuing the momentum generated in 1979 by the signing of a *Canada-China educational arrangement* which resulted in the placing of 140 Chinese scholars in Canadian institutions of higher learning, agreement was reached to extend the arrangement for a further year. By the end of 1980, about 280 scholars were studying in Canada under the arrangement which is administered by the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada. Another 230 students were placed privately. Under the family reunification program, over 5,450 Chinese arrived in Canada in 1980, more than double the total of the previous year and almost half of the 11,500 accepted since the program began in 1974.

Relations between Canada and Hong Kong were highlighted by visits to Hong Kong in July by the Secretary of State for External Affairs and in October by the Minister of State for International Trade. Canada continued to be a leading destination for immigrants and students from Hong Kong. Canada has become the third ranked destination for Hong Kong immigrants and currently hosts 15,000 students from there. Some 13,000 Indochinese refugees immigrated to Canada from Hong Kong camps in 1980.

In the area of trade, Canada improved its position slightly with exports in 1980 reaching \$137 million, while imports from Hong Kong dropped by about 10 per cent to \$390 million.

Canada's relations with the Republic of Korea continued to expand and diversify during 1980. Canada's commitment to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Korea underlies all other aspects of the relationship. The substance of

the political relationship was recognized in 1980 through ongoing official exchanges of view and through continuing interest in parliamentary contacts and in developing better cultural and academic interchange.

Our economic relationship exhibited particular dynamism: despite the political and economic difficulties facing Korea in 1980, our exports to Korea increased approximately 39 per cent over those of 1979 to \$504 million, whereas imports from Korea declined 10.5 per cent to \$414 million. The surplus of approximately \$90 million marked the first time the balance of trade has been in Canada's favour. The energy and mineral resources sectors and the high technology areas were especially active, including a number of important contracts for coal supply. The importance of increased economic ties was reflected in the formal establishment of the Canada-Korea Business Council, which involves over 40 Canadian companies.

The provinces have been active participants in this expanding relationship and, in 1980, assistance was given to a growing number of provincial missions. Many Canadians expressed concern during 1980 about practices in the field of human rights and civil liberties in Korea. Particular attention focused on the case of Kim Dae Jung, the opposition figure sentenced to death as a result of the May uprising in Kwangju City. In September, External Affairs Minister MacGuigan noted publicly his interest in this matter and the importance Canada placed on due process of law in the appeal proceedings. In November, the House of Commons passed a unanimous motion requesting the release of Mr. Kim. (Mr. Kim's death penalty was commuted to life imprisonment by the President of Korea in January 1981.) Canada's concerns on this and other human rights questions were made known to Korean authorities on a continuing basis throughout the year.

Attempts by the Republic of Korea to resume meaningful discussions with North Korea on the subject of reunification were again unfruitful. Canada continues to welcome proposals to reduce tensions and remains committed to the principle that the Republic of Korea must assume a major role in the negotiation of any settlement.

Australia, New Zealand, South Pacific

Canadian relations with Australia and New Zealand continued to build on existing strengths and, in 1980, had extended well beyond those areas where exchanges have traditionally been intimate. The three countries continued to consult on all significant issues where common experience and perceptions can lead to particularly effective co-operation, including Indochina, Afghanistan, Southern Africa, the Middle East and the North-South dialogue. They have also worked together closely as partners in the Pacific and within the Commonwealth.

As a vital part of this broader relationship, a promising beginning has been made on vigorous programs to expand bilateral economic and trade co-operation. Australia and New Zealand each offer Canada rapidly expanding opportunities as